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the problem of property, a many sided but rather confused summary, that hardly does its author justice. *La paix est-elle une paix anglo-saxonne?* (pp. 47-56): EDOUARD GUYOT (Rennes).—How the difference of interests has led France and England apart since the war—an interesting French view of English policies. *Les effets de la guerre sur la proportion des sexes dans les naissances* (pp. 57-62): F. SAVORGAN (Messina).—The author takes it as proved that in the countries hardest hit by the war, the proportion of male births increased. He attributes this to the diminution of total births, with its resultant better condition of the mothers, so that fewer males were still-born. *Reviews of Scientific Books and Periodicals.*

Endara, Julio. José Ingenieros y el Porvenir de la Filosofía. Second edition. Buenos Aires: Agencia General de Librería. 1922. Pp. 100.

Rueff, Jacques. Des Sciences Physiques aux Sciences Morales: Introduction a l'étude de la morale et de l'économie politique rationnelles. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1922. Pp. xx + 202. 8 fr.

NOTES AND NEWS

RESPONDING TO THE STIMULUS

To the Editors of the JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY:

The only reason I have to offer for taking the liberty to reply to Dr. Hunter's letter to the anti-behaviorists (in the issue of May 25), though it is together with a score of others that my name appears on his list, is to inform him that there are more than two behaviorists in this world, as I hope to show in my forthcoming little book, *Psychology and Behaviorism*; and that in his hunt for what appears to him an *avis rara* he has allowed some of the best representatives of the species, like E. B. Holt, E. A. Singer and Max Meyer, perhaps too B. Bode and Mrs. De Laguna, either to slip in among the antis or to elude his aquiline eye altogether.

I heartily agree with him in his refusal to recognize the new systems of behaviorism that are continually being put on the market as genuine products, but if he asks us introspectionists (and most of the anti-behaviorists he draws up in his formidable list are anything but introspectionists) to do a little *self-analysis*, may we not ask him *en revanche* to return the courtesy and explain *objectively* why so many objectivists in psychology should give him the impression that they are paranoiacs seeing "an enemy in everyone not an anointed introspectionist" and detecting a "danger in all objective

study"? And were these "anointed introspectionists" really so fearful of the inroads of behaviorism, would they be advocating new systems of behaviorism rather than eschewing the slightest association with the radical movement and employing the term *behaviorism* only in criticism? Dr. Hunter implies that every psychologist who is not a behaviorist *à la* Watson—I suppose in accordance with the famous dictum "He who is not for me is against me"—must be an anti-behaviorist, but since he has found only two behaviorists, Watson and Weiss, he himself, by implication, must be classed as an anti—and now who will hunt the hunter?

Our interrogator is apparently given to paradox, for after admitting that he has followed "your papers during the last ten years with keen interest and much profit" he rather ungratefully asks "Why do you write so much?" May I answer for my part that it was this polygraphy—if I may use the word in an archaic sense—which has enabled me to undertake the very task which Dr. Hunter was anxious to have performed, and to answer at considerable length his questions: "Who are the behaviorists?" and "Have you ever brought together a bibliography of this topic for the last decade?"

A. A. ROBACK.

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Dr. Edwin G. Boring, professor of experimental psychology at Clark University, has been appointed associate professor of psychology at Harvard University. Dr. Herbert S. Langfeld has been promoted from an assistant professorship to associate professorship at Harvard.